

WORONI

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Thursday, August 5, 1965

THAT WAS THE BUSH WEEK THAT WAS

Bush Week this year seemed to have more activity than any past ones. It was a week that was fortunately not marred by any bad behaviour on the part of students and the number of arrests was low for such a week. This week showed the ingenuity of students and the general goodwill of the people of Canberra towards the students, although they were perhaps a little tight towards the charities that Bush Week was collecting for.

BUSH WEEK HOLIDAY

Whatever happened to the public holiday that the Administration was going to give us on Bush Week Friday in return for cutting the length of Bush Week. We certainly did not get it this year.

A public holiday would enable more people to take part in the Bush Week celebrations instead of being compelled by conscience to attend lectures and tutorials. It can never be a true Bush Week without the entire University taking part.

As it is, there are too few people taking part in the activities. Most of the best stunts and the main parts of the programme are left to the same few individuals.

It is amazing how difficult it is to find people to carry out one of the less spectacular facets of the activities like selling the Bush Week special paper.

This is not a reflection on those who do volunteer to sell, but there are wide fields out in the suburbs for selling that are not fully exploited.

A public holiday for students would enable Bush Week organisers to find more helpers which would increase the amount of money collected for charity.

It would also increase the profits made by the publican at Bungendore and generally impress the public that there are great deal more "reckless university students" than at first expected.

Bush Week yielded well over £800 for our two charities, which is more than the amount raised last year. Although this amount may not appear great, it is certainly much appreciated by the two charities and is all the more impressive in that it came mainly from the sale of newspapers, over 8,000 of which were sold.

The stunts that appeared this year were both brilliant and ingenious. The removal of the sign from the Police Station proved just what can be done in this respect and the police took the joke very well.

Bush Week Director, Toss Gascoigne, said that the attitude of, and the help of the police was much appreciated, especially over the Prosh, Bungendore and the sign.

The removal of the Dobells from the War Memorial has certainly fulfilled the purpose of any stunt in drawing attention to the inadequate precautions used in the Memorial.

The Prosh once again exemplified that students are as critical and as observant as most of the community. The standard of floats was high and although it drew attention to Bush Week, did not greatly affect the collection for charity at the time.

Obviously there was some confusion in the public's mind as to the purpose of Bush Week and despite the wide publicity given to Bush Week, many people appeared unaware of its existence.

Many confused sellers of the SUNDY HORROR with WHISPER sellers and refused to have anything to do with the paper. However, the confusion cut both ways. Others were not convinced that the money was for charity.

There is an obvious need for some local charity to be represented in the Bush Week charities, for cries of "Help the Crippled Children" bring greater response than "Help the New Guinea Students' Union Building Fund."

The question of a Bush Week holiday has been raised elsewhere, another question raised is the advisability of having Bush Week so near the end of term. It is now an established custom, but the end of term brings also essays and extra work and this excludes certain students from taking part in Bush Week activities. Perhaps a mid-term Bush Week would be more effective.

Bush Ball - a Bang

Not many people in Canberra missed the Bush Ball, so it seems. Trouble was, about half those present were non-university members and they made a bloody nuisance of themselves. Immature school kids, who couldn't hold even the slightest bit of grog, making fools of a lot of people and half the birds from outside had not even reached puberty, judging by their age and conduct.

One rock boy fronted up to me, pinched my beloved cap and told me that it was a good show.

Said that of course him and his mates could just walk right over the joint, only it was a good turn so they decided not to.

Nice of them, don't you think?

At least he gave my cap back.

And it was heartening to see two of the S.R.C. syndicate running out one ineb-

riate slob — it is a pity that they let him in in the first place.

It is reasonable that outsiders should be allowed in, but surely, since there is a guard on the library door to check members of the University, there could be one on the Union door to check non-members?

They were, for the most part, a damn nuisance. Ah well, so much for the plebs.

Jim Fraser, a man with a good eye for the birds, to-

gether with Lebo the D.J., and Prof. Manning Clark made up the judging party for Belle of the Bush.

After the semi-finals, the three intrepid and expert womanisers chose Miss Penny McCasker as the Belle of the Ball.

Having been presented with the sash, a lot of champagne and a kiss from each judge, our representative in the Miss Australia contest said "Thank you" and that was that.

The ball ended at about one and an exodus was made, leaving behind a filthy mess of grog, broken glass and a few other sundry items.

The grog could be tapped and sold in plastic cups.

Quite a few people enjoyed the ball, because it was



Bush Ball Belle and Friend
Prof. Manning Clark congratulates
Belle McCasker

Sweden plans peace institute

STOCKHOLM (AS) — Sweden is planning to establish an international research institute in Stockholm to examine causes of political conflict and ways of settling them.

The institute on a five-year experimental basis will gather together scientists, scholars and diplomats of recognised reputation for objectivity to work for it.

Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Sweden's top disarmament negotiator who is in charge of preliminary planning for the institute, said in an interview last week that the institute could play a key role in promoting disarmament efforts.

It could, for example, serve as a focal point of a worldwide monitoring system, checking on clandestine underground nuclear tests.

She said data would be welcomed from countries of all political groups.

The Swedish Government would provide financial independence for the institute in a manner to keep it free of any pressure or influence.

International T. C.

In a recent circular letter sent to various Commonwealth ministers and the Premiers and Education Ministers of all states, the Education Vice-President of NUAUS, Peter Sellers, asked the various cabinets to consider proposals for the establishment of an International Teachers' College in Canberra. This is a matter that would involve the Commonwealth Government in organising the College and the various states in administering it.

The proposed College would be established in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government. The College would provide places for over 300 trainees from Australia, Australian Territories and the developing countries from South East Asia and Africa.

It is intended that the College should be administered by an autonomous council with sole control over staff, curricula and all matters relating to the College.

The purpose of the proposed College is to provide teachers for exchange schemes in the developing countries as a part of Australia's contribution towards the progress of those nations.

The College would provide extra teachers to speed up the development of Papua New Guinea.

The College will provide a wide variety of courses for the many categories of students.

It is intended that the College graduates should go

a real bacchannalian drunken orgy type rort.

But some, although thinking they might be non-U to say so, did not have such a great time.

It is to be hoped that any future balls will be to these people's satisfaction because after all, students are not meant to be quite so uncivilised as to enjoy such primitive sensations all the time.

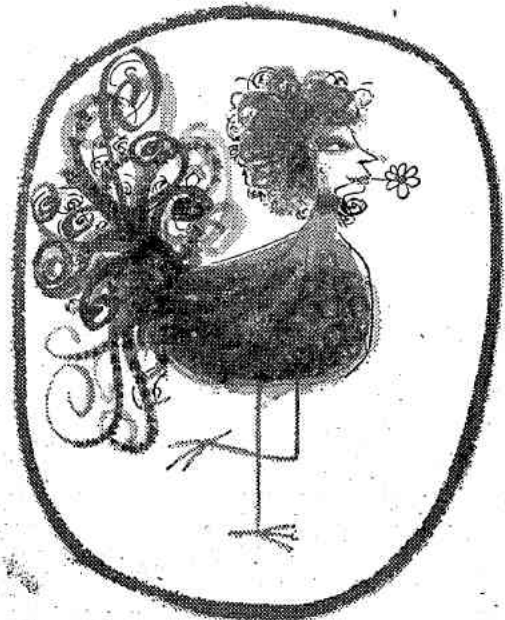
D.W.E.

straight to the developing countries and serve a three year term with the first year being spent in Papua - New Guinea.

The cost is not great when the effects are considered.

As well as assisting the developing countries, it would provide Australia with teachers with a broader knowledge and enriched experiences and would promote understanding between Australia and the other countries on a personal and human level.

There is nothing quite like this



quite like the Martin Collins page
And there is nothing

Daily in
THE AUSTRALIAN

WORONI



Box 4 G.P.O.
CANBERRA

Thurs., August 5

Conscription for Peace but not War

Surely the mission of peace is more worthy than war.

There should be a scheme, more constructive than the present army conscription, to gather Australia's young people to serve at home and abroad in fulfilling a service to their country and helping to promote further peace and understanding.

The phrase "promotion of peace and understanding" may now be so hackneyed as to be classed a cliché, but despite its Utopian overtones, it is not something to be ignored. It is treated as something beyond achievement and very little effort is made to fulfil the cliché.

To use another cliché, the young people of today are the leaders of tomorrow.

The more who have travelled and experienced the problems of the developing countries, the more of tomorrow's leaders will have the understanding and consideration for close neighbours that is so essential in the complex world that we inhabit.

This system of combined experience and goodwill need not be voluntary as some of those in other countries are. Although this is the ideal form such a system should take, it would nevertheless not secure enough people.

A form of conscription in this Peace Corps could well be introduced with success, which would provide the needed numbers. If you can conscript to kill, you can conscript to save lives. There is much to be done in developing countries in the way of field work.

These conscripts need not be assigned only to overseas duties, there is much that can be done in Australia in the field of social work, etc., that requires just a lot of willing hands.

The conscripts could be used also as an adjunct to the Civil Defence organisations to assist in fighting bush fires, in drought relief and flood relief.

Australia is a land of great potential and its resources only need development.

As some of her great wealth lies in out of the way places, it is difficult to get labour. Here again is a use for the corps, although the Unions are likely to raise a strong objection.

At present Australia has no service such as this abroad, save for the Australian Volunteers Abroad, which is doing a fine job considering the limited resources available.

There is no government scheme nor even any government assisted scheme.

There appears to be a definite need for such a scheme, even if only as a measure of acceptance of Australia's role as leader in Asia.

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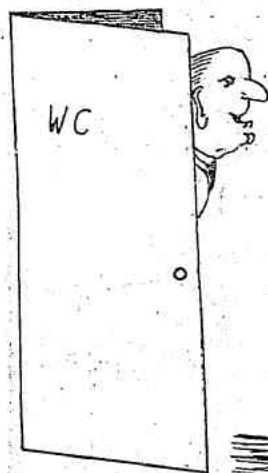
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Thursday, August 5

Bobbie. my zips stuck



Coming Lyndon.



Ming on the wing

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDITORIAL ECONOMIC POLICY BUNKUM

Dear Sir,

When you first dabbled in economic policy in your July 8 sub-leader, I could shrug off your words as expressions of a natural need to make your first editorial nice and pretentious. However, when it was economic policy again on July 22 — and now the whole editorial column — I was stirred into making some comments in the name of common sense.

Wool is not our "one really big industry," as you would have us believe it to be. In 1963-64 of a gross national income of £8,734 million, only £530 million was earned by factors engaged in the production and marketing of wool.

In these days of reasonably sophisticated government fiscal and monetary policy, it is difficult to imagine the catastrophe that would cause a fall in the wool output, being less than 6 per cent of G.N.P. it is at present in a non-drought year, alone leading to the "economic slumps" of which you speak.

When the 1964-65 National income accounts appear with the budget later this month, they will show that the economy has been able to absorb the first effects of the worst drought in New South Wales history and still continue to expand at something close to the high rate of the previous three years. (Despite acute labour shortages, gross national product was 10 per cent higher in the March quarter of this year than in that of 1964, only about 4 per cent of this rise being attributable to inflation).

Your appeal to the government to broaden the base of the economy on "balance of payments" grounds has more points, but even here the overstated their case.

Our external reserves in June 1965 still stood to something over £700 million, compared with a peak of £860 million in May 1964.

I would submit that part of the rationale behind the accumulation of such large reserves and behind the establishment of international credit facilities which give us a call on still greater amounts of foreign curren-

cy, is that a contingency such as that being presently felt is so provided for.

Mr. Holt may bob up and down with the Sydney stock exchange and with development in the Arbitration Court, but Australia is still a very long way from international insolvency.

Any big criticism of Australian economic development has to be made on other grounds.

We all read with concern that in the past year Australia has fallen from fifth to tenth in world income per head ranking, this in a period in which inflation has been more acute in this country than in the world at large.

Sweden, Norway, New Zealand, Iceland and West Germany can all claim a higher per capita income than Australia — claims that they could not have made a year ago.

Labour productivity increases are in many ways better guides to economic progress than changes in national income. Here the figures are even more damning.

At the recent Basic Wage hearing it was submitted on behalf of that noble body, the Employers' Federation of Australia, that productivity has been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.7 per cent in recent years.

When compared with the 5.4 per cent productivity increase in the past year in the U.S.S.R. and similarly impressive figures for West Germany, Japan and other countries, our concern at our own comparatively low growth rate must increase.

Far greater government expenditure on education, at all levels, far more comprehensive research into all aspects of our economic environment, institutional provisions for Australian capital to be set to work where it will be most productive and a short-term curtailment of consumption expenditure by raising taxation levels and public investment simultaneously, would all be high on the priority list in a revitalisation programme.

The need for artificial diversification of the economy is not as clear to me as it seems to be to you.

So much for July 8. Your second editorial cried even louder for comment. You told us that a DE-

PRESSION was needed if we were to become prosperous.

Presumably, on our road to prosperity after our depression we would have to pass through our present economic situation ("of full employment, good industrial conditions and complacency") once again.

You did not tell us whether we would, at such time, require another depression.

We had a beauty thirty years ago and we need another today, so I am forced to draw the conclusion that this sad cycle is to continue ad infinitum.

This seems to me to be the source of an enormous contradiction in your editorial.

Further, you tell us that "the last credit squeeze showed just what could be achieved in scaring the population into action."

The only action that I could discern amongst the 160,000 unemployed labour units in this country, while they are waiting in queues outside the employment offices, was that which brought the House of Representatives to within a few Communist preferences in the Queensland electorate of Moreton of deadlock.

Those employed were working at below their full capacity and capital lay unused and half-used in many areas.

You instruct us to "imagine how people would begin to think and act if something approaching the Great Bust recurred."

They would probably think and act very much as Australians were thinking and acting in the 1930's as they wandered hopelessly from the factory operating at half capacity to the shop which need not have opened.

It is possible to find grounds upon which to argue against affluence. Melbourne may not see the great football of the thirties again until the kids are once more fighting for crusts in the alleys of Fitzroy and St. Kilda.

We may all see life's true worth more easily when material comforts are denied us. But the interests of prosperity and economic growth can never be furthered by economic inactivity.

Mr. Stephens, perhaps you could leave economic policy alone in future, and leave

me to my "laziness and general attitude of couldn't give a damn."

Yours fraternally,

— ROSS GARNAUT.

PROSH THANKS

Dear Sir,

The procession on Saturday provides me with a rare opportunity to compliment students on their initiative and enthusiasm.

Too often, our campus has been plagued with the unfortunate disease commonly known as apathy. Bush Week in general and particularly the procession on Saturday, showed no evidence that this apathy existed.

I have nothing but praise for all those concerned who so enthusiastically gave quite considerable amounts of their time to make our few days of celebrations a wonderful success.

I wish to thank the multitude of students who took an active part in the procession both along the route and behind the scenes.

I hope that next year some function can be organised for those people who took part in the procession. I regret that this year there was only one 9-gallon keg and this, of course, had to go to the winning float.

Twenty floats from a university with a student population of a little over 2,000 half of whom are part-timers, is a wonderful achievement and stands as one of the highest proportions of involvement from any student population in Australia.

Perhaps now the A.N.U. has come of age.

Yours, etc.,

KEITH BAKER,
Procession Director.

REWRITE

Sir, — Demented — sorry — Disgruntled Dick may have a point, but I challenge him to demonstrate some facility in the use of his native (?) tongue by producing a clear, clean, and if possible witty paraphrase of the sentiments to which he gave such poor and monotonous expression in last week's WORONI.

As well as giving a better impression of his level of intellect and maturity — and ours — the exercise might even help him to sort out his problem.

Delectable Deirdre
(also non-resident)

Bungendore Rort

First thing to be seen in Bungendore, that hallowed shrine of alcoholic pilgrims, was a grey car prowling the streets containing two bruiser type cops.

When a bloke said hallo in a bright cheery fashion, they just said 'day, and tried to run him down.

On retiring to the Royal, the barmaid immediately informed one and all that there were reinforcements in town and that one and all had better watch out.

By mid-day there were about 20 students in town. Nobody seemed particularly excited about the prospect of a wild day's entertainment, neither the students nor the inhabitants.

One woman serving in a milk bar said she dunno what to think about it — better wait and ask her old man when he gets in.

A surprise for those in the place for the first time was that there are two pubs in town.

The other was hiding behind a brick wall just a bit further down the street from the Royal.

They locked up all the birds at the Royal, too — all those poor damn budgies in a cage, locked in.

By 1 p.m., about 100 students had arrived and the most fantastic wild rort was going on.

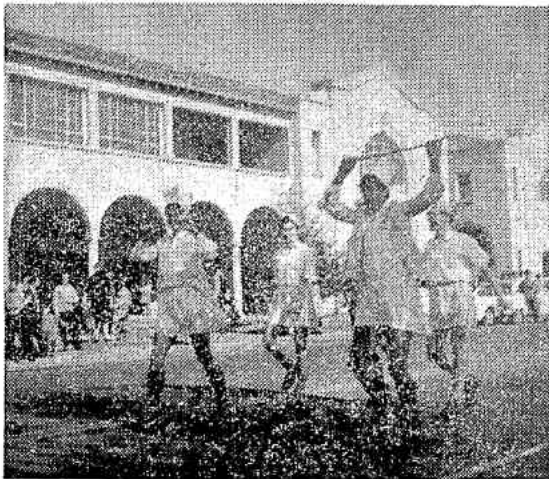
Fantastic it was, truly. The elephant and the kangaroo figured prominently, as did tell us another, dirty as buggery, much to the amusement of the four women present.

Ignar, the folksinger, must be commended on his masterful rendition of the best of the various verses.

The spiciest list of scandal to happen occurred when

HILARY AND CAROLYN WANT

to thank all bods who sold Sundry Horrors and Bitter Lemons. Your magnificent selling abilities were really appreciated as was the time you gave up to sell — particularly those who forsook Bungendore for the higher joys of helping Bush Week Thank you muchly.



A symphony of movement and grace . . .

BUY BASIL'S BEEFY BURGERS

Golden Fleece Grill Bar

OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT, 7 DAYS A WEEK



A.N.U.'s seller flogs Sundry Horror to charitable woman.

PILL not the answer - says Mavis

The recent dinner and cabaret held at the Hotel Canberra by the International Club realised about £100 for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The club president, Karl Henne, said that he was very pleased at the attendance. There was a conspicuous absence of students among the guests, who included diplomatic officials and, of course, Mavis.

The guests were served an austerity meal of rice (but as Mavis said, they probably all ate well before they came) which was cooked by the hotel staff.

The Club managed to keep costs down by using female members of the Club as waitresses.

The cabaret bore a close resemblance to the OSA concert the previous Saturday but was nevertheless good entertainment.

Mavis lapsed out of character on several occasions to talk seriously on the problem that the campaign is attempting to eradicate.

She confessed that she who was so well fed could really not think of the solution.

"What ever it is, the Pill is not the answer."

She became Maggie Dence again to plea for more support of Australian actors and actresses in stage and television productions.

She attributed the success of Mavis Bramston Show to the use solely of local artists.

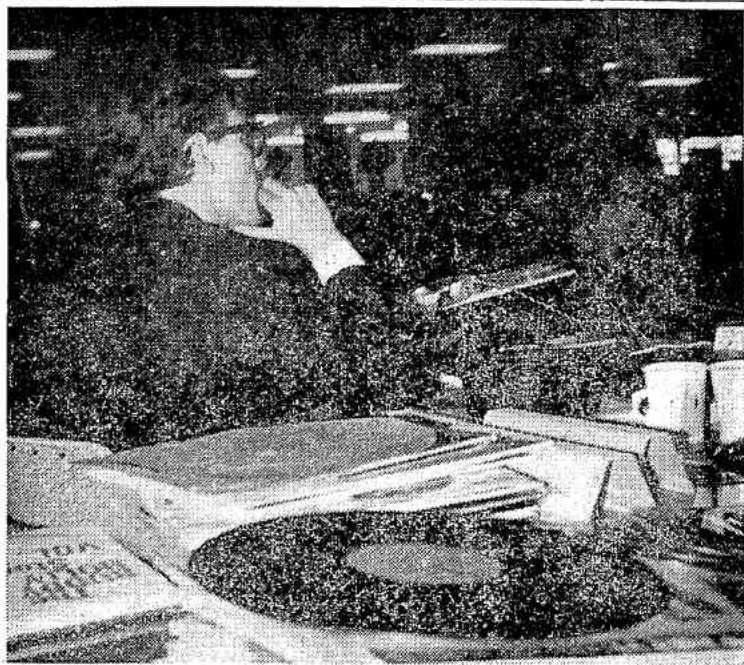
After escaping hordes of autograph hunters, Mavis joined a group of A.N.U. students at their table for a glass of champagne.

She confessed she was becoming type cast and although she enjoyed the part of Mavis, she was tiring of it and could hardly wait to get back to revue work.

The majority of her time is taken up with public relations work for AMPOL.

She appeared a little bored with the entire evening and welcomed the relief when one of the script writers

from MBS arrived. Mavis just got out of Canberra in time to avoid being captured as a prize for Bush Week.



Record attempter Oldmeadow

Tass Correspondent visits Uni.

Last week the Australian correspondent for the Soviet news agency Tass visited WORONI, complete with interpreter to find out just what Bush Week was and what was the aim of it all.

He left complete with interpreter and piles of information on his subject with a copy of the "Sundry Horror" and a subscription to WORONI.

Any copy in future WORONIs is likely to have Russian release.

Stupendous stunt

Bush Week hit the high spots early on Friday night last when seven prized Dobell paintings, valued at between £40,000 and £70,000, were removed from the Australian War Memorial.

This masterly stunt, which received national press coverage, was apparently the work of two students.

It seems that a week or so before the event they had unobtrusively bedded down in the War Memorial and taken notes of the security guards' rounds.

On the night they remained behind after the tourists had been herded out and again studied the guard's routine.

When the little man had made his second or third round, the students ceased posing as stuffed war veterans and went into action with the precision of international art thieves.

They removed no less than seven canvases from their hooks.

Taking great care not to damage them, they carried them to the door in the aircraft display room.

Here it was necessary to cut a padlock on the inside of the door.

This they did and so as not to cause the authorities any expense or consternation left behind an unbroken padlock with keys attached.

Exiting through the back door, they placed their loot in an awaiting car and drove to the School of General Studies Library.

Once at the Library, conscience got the better of them.

Having failed to obtain permission from the authorities to remove the goods from the War Memorial, they felt it best to ask permission

to store them in the Library.

Permission was willingly granted and the paintings went inside the Library on the ground floor. The outside door was locked lest thieves should strike.

The press were called so that they could take photos.

However, before they arrived the library attendant had rung A.N.U.'s Security Chief who refused to allow photos.

A quarter of an hour after the press were called, the same anonymous voice informed the police, who hurried to the scene.

Smelling a rat, the constabulary took finger prints on one of the paintings.

However, it is obvious that this step was no more than a mere formality.

Would such an efficient prankster, who had pulled off what could have been Australia's richest art robbery, have failed to wear gloves?

The War Memorial Authorities have said they intend to press charges.

This can be no more than an attempt to save face.

That such a stunt was possible reveals certain weakness in their security system.

Furthermore, the paintings' absence was not noticed until a reporter from S.M.H. went to the War Memorial with Major McGrath.

This was in spite of the fact that the guard's rounds took him past an illuminated and very blank wall.

Carnegie Travel Grants To Australians

NEW YORK (USIS). — Travel grants from the Carnegie Corporation in New York were announced last month. Nineteen Australians and New Zealanders who are engaged in the field of Education have received the grants.

The grants are intended primarily to enable individuals of exceptional ability and promise to become acquainted with colleagues and with recent developments in their own fields in the U.S. and Canada.

One of the Australians to receive the grants was J. A. Barnard from the A.N.U., whose grant will enable him to study the teaching of Economic History in the U.S.

The Carnegie Corporation and Educational foundation was created in 1911 by steel maker and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, and understanding among the people of the U.S. and certain Commonwealth countries.

Thursday, August 5

BUSH WEEK PROSH BEST EVER

PROSH-IT said the sign, supported by four Uni. girls in black. And behind that came King Ming's spire and thistle, with bagpipes, followed by the King himself.

Our man Ming led the Australian public in the shape of a sheep and not once did the Australian public in the shape of a sheep make any sort of complaint, or even bother about what was going on, except to drop occasionally something from the back end.

It is remarkable how accurately this depicts the picture of the Australian public in the shape of humans, don't you think?

The R.S.L. kindly ran a float with its leading members on board and Eric Baume for once showed his true colours.

The Australian war machine provided a great insight into the condition of our nation's defences, as did the Chain gang, representing some obscure political party — faces they were — presumably Labor.

The exact purpose of the rowing club's entry was rather groggy, to say the least.

And speaking of grog, it would have been hard to find a more appropriate person than Bert to take the part of Thispissed.

Behind the jazz band came the marching girls, who were not as amusing as they could have been.

Neither were the clowns, but they tried. And the Big

Bang showed what happens when you try, and succeed.

The fire engine with its company of troupers, made quite an impression on some minds, but unfortunately degenerated into just a mob of clottish students yelling "Up the women" and "down with men", to the accompaniment of the bell on the back.

It must have been hard for the two on the tray, too — all those people watching all the time.

A note of sobriety and sensibility was added to the procession by the WUS racial equality float, and also the wild-life float, both of these being very effective, but not really impressive to the general public.

Censorship, police relationships with students and the Churchill appeal were also presented but served, so it seemed, merely to fill up the procession, judging by the public's reaction to them.

Lennox House provided gap filler — one thing about Lennox blokes, they may not be very good at anything, but at least they do things.

In general, however, the number and quality of the floats was indicative of an increase in student interest in extra-curricular activities, although this could have



Baker's Prosh

been due to the stimulant of Bush Week-itis.

The general public, what little there was there, seemed rather stunned by the onslaught of student opinion — there was very little comment from the members of the crowd and not as much laughter as one would expect.

When questioned on their impressions of the procession, most people said that it was quite good but that they had not been able to assimilate all that had gone past, due to the closeness of the floats and their excessive speed.

One must remember that for the most part the public reads slower, assimilates slower and thinks slower than students and so one must process slower in public.

The success of this prosh, and undoubtedly it was a success, goes to show that a little organisation goes a long way and that it doesn't take much to make a good float — just enough people to alleviate their bottoms from their normal positions for long enough to make a float, then sit on it round the prosh route.

All that is then needed to make an excellent procession is a bit of intelligent wit and imagination to dream up good floats.

And, surprisingly, this was done this year.

All those that took part are to be thanked for their efforts and congratulated for the success of same.

D.W.E.



Prosh's winners

FORNICATION

July 28. At a discussion conducted by the S.C.M., the issue "Is Fornication Necessarily Wrong?" was debated. The discussion was opened by Brian Farran and Graham Kelly.

Kelly opened in opposition to the issue.

"Morality should be creative. God is a creator not a rulemaker," he said.

He maintained that generally Fornication is Unchristian, not because it is in some way imperfect.

Fornication can be justified if it is a true expression of love with no fear or lust.

Sexual intercourse is the "supreme expression of love between two people." Genuine love in intercourse mirrors the love of God.

Kelly discussed the position of the Christian Church. He said that once the Church held that procreation was the only justification for intercourse. This view has now changed.

He said that Christian views on morals lag behind and are based on the attitude of society. The Church does not provide an eternal set of moral and ethical standards.

"Moralists should look at the positive, not negative, qualities of fornication."

Kelly concluded with a quotation from Bishop Robinson: "At the ultimate level of moral value, persons count more than principles, and therefore principles should never dictate to persons."

Farran spoke in support of the issue. He based his arguments on the role of love in this context.

"Love should be an act of

will, a decision to commit my life completely to that of another person."

"To love is not just a strong feeling — it is a decision, a judgment, a promise." This can only be upheld in marriage.

He carried on this idea with a quotation from Bishop Robinson: "Outside marriage, sex is bound to be an expression of less than an unreserved sharing and commitment of one person to another."

Farran stressed the inferiority of fornication and in agreement with Kelly warned of the possible deceptiveness of intercourse.

"Sexual intercourse creates an illusion of union, yet without love leaves people as estranged as before."

"Erotic love has one premise. That I love from the essence of my being and experience the other person in the essence of her."

Farran ended with a quotation from C. S. Lewis. "Perhaps an act of fornication merely defines sharply the gap where our love of God ought to be."

Following the two speeches, the Chairman, Professor Ogsten, opened the meeting for general discussion.

Mr. Peter Paterson asked whether any Christian sects supported fornication. In reply, Kelly referred to the Quakers who, he said, reflected his point of view.

Farran mentioned that

Harry Williams had referred to the prostitute in "Never On Sunday." The position of two people marooned on an island was suggested.

Referring to this, Father Shirras said that as long as the couple had been baptised and were prepared to give themselves entirely to one another for life, then this was a sacrament.

After the meeting he mentioned that the act of marriage was simply a promise to remain in this state.

He stressed that this was only possible where the normal processes of marriage were unavailable.

Paterson asked why the Bible was so often quoted to justify laws in past times. Was the Church sticking its neck out?

Kelly replied that this was an example of the State using the Church as a tool.

Professor Ogsten gave a contemporary example in Biblical quotations in American political speeches.

Finally, there was a discussion on whether the Church should lay down laws or simply give a guide to Christian living.

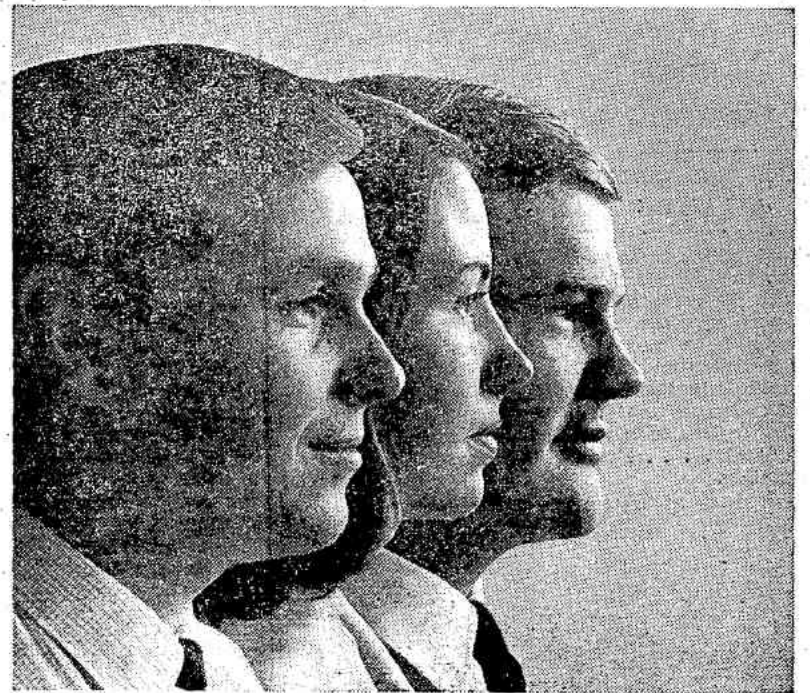
The meeting, with the exception of Father Shirras, agreed that the Church should be a guide only.

Overall, the enthusiastic audience participation reflected strongly the intellectually stimulating nature of the two speeches.

The small audience reflected the general indifference to intelligent discussion within the University.

For those who did have sufficient interest to attend, it was a most rewarding experience.

— A. N. ERSKINE



CAREERS IN ADMINISTRATION

The Commonwealth Public Service Board's Administrative Training Scheme at Canberra provides twelve months' special training in government administration. This is challenging work of national importance, with excellent prospects for advancement. The salary range for trainees is £1,482-£1,848 for men and £1,281-£1,647 for women. The minimum commencing salary for honours graduates is £1,543 for men and £1,342 for women. Applications from final-year students in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Law or Science should be forwarded to the Secretary,

**COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD
CANBERRA**

GARBAGE, Mr. West

Words, words and still more words. Any criticism which fails to be positive and constructive is just words, words, words no matter how emotional or eloquent may their delivery by oration be.

Mr. Morris West at the Teach-In on Vietnam made some marvellous generalisations and I accuse him of being a frightened citizen capable of being charged by any sane Christian of almost committing the sin of despair which leads to hopeless despondency.

Before attempting to answer the question raised by Mr. West, the tenor of my argument is this:

Man is not a static being. He is by nature an individual as well as a social and religious being.

In its development, any movement, whether it be Communist, Democratic, Socialist, Christian, Humanist, Materialist rests upon the important fact that Man is an individual.

Deprive him of this individuality and he may conform for a generation but eventually individualism will be triumphant.

Communism is ever changing and is a world wide movement. This is true.

But we do not have to accept its ideology. We do not have to compromise with it.

The West has no need for the Berlin wall or the Bamboo curtain. The West has many faults and has made many errors, but basically it has allowed the individuality of man to develop his political and religious nature.

Space does not permit an adequate appraisal of Mr. West's speech but here are some answers to two or three of the questions asked by him. Mr. West asks —

(a) "Why has more than half the world adopted Communism as an instrument not merely of revolution but of betterment?"

Two considerations are necessary. First is the fact that most of those who have "embraced" Communism, e.g. China and Tibet are illiterate (I say this without any slant of derogatory sense).

Secondly is the fact that those countries who have "embraced" Communism are held to that "conviction" by military power and coercion.

(b) "Why is it that what we offer to serve the same end has been rejected by more than half the world?"

Two considerations are necessary; (1) If Mr. West means by "what we offer" as Democracy with either Capitalistic or Socialistic interpretation has he forgotten Japan, the Philippines, Nigeria, Malaysia, India, just to mention a few countries of interest?

(2) Little of "Communist acceptance has been outside the forceful act of bloody revolution with the "liberated" masses voting for one man, one party with no right of objection — hence such "minor" problems as the refugees in Hong Kong, etc.

(c) "I would like to remind you that the idea is much, much more explosive than the fact."

Mr. West seems to override the issue. The fact is that Hungary, East Berlin, China, Vietnam, Malaya, were or

are now being faced with the fact of military aggression which claims to "liberate mankind."

This fact now threatens Australia to the north.

No idea is going to be effective against such an explosive fact. I contend that Australia has no need to be "liberated" any more than India, Japan or Malaya for example.

The cultures of various Asian Civilisations are rich in history and can lead honest students into a better understanding of humanity, than if thought becomes narrow and bigotted laying emphasis on "Western culture."

Anyone will readily admit, after considered appraisal, that there is a need for understanding and that such legislation as, for example the White Australia Policy is a barrier between Asia and Australia.

But this is not to be confused with the determined effort of the Communist Fronts to impose by revolution and war the ultimate "utopia" of man. The question in Asia is not one of a clash of cultures. It is the question of Government.

This leads to the strange statement in his speech of the fact that, "We have for the past 20 years shamefully neglected the necessary defences of this country and we are now at this late hour embarked upon measures to build them."

I will admit to this truth. But surely Mr. West we do not have to build our defences because Asian peoples (so many and so varied in social and political structure) have a desire to impose their ideas, upon us. Surely our need for defence has arisen simply because Communism has shown itself as a force willing to coerce, terrorise and engage in wholesale conflict in order to gain its ends.

Thus again I repeat, Mr. West, it is the fact not the idea which is explosive. What then is the future? The task is twofold. First is our moral right to use military power to stem the tide of this so-called "Liberating Force."

South Korea, Malaya and

If not, let us hear less of eloquent nonsense expounded by so many false prophets.

Action always speaks louder than words. While we are arguing about ideas the fact of Communism grows in strength.

Let us act now and put aside the innate tendencies of intellectualism to degenerate into metaphysical adumbrations of philosophical adventures into logic which is devoid of common sense and entitled to transportation by medium of the garbage tin.

John Hebblethwaite



Morris West at Teach-in

now Vietnam stand as reality. A judicious enactment of military science is justifiable.

Second it our duty to effectively assist these nations which Communism believes must be embraced in the Revolution of Peace.

To all who have criticised, and still continue to criticise the political events in Asia by pointing the bone at the U.S.A. and Australia:

(a) Are you so convinced that what you believe is right for Asia, that you will volunteer to work as a teacher, tradesman, nurse or social worker in Asia.

Are you willing to give up what you enjoy here in Australia and serve humanity in Asia?

(b) Are you so caught up in your hostile criticism, which usually consists of words and nothing else, that you cannot climb above despondency, such as exemplified by Mr. West and honestly face the question?

At a recent meeting of the Union Board of Management it was decided now to charge only functions that continued after 11 o'clock as this necessitated keeping the security and Union staff on overtime.

However, functions which do not go till eleven will be free.

It is understood that the S.R.C. told its representatives on the Board to vote against the first proposal concerning the charges on all Union facilities and that this new proposal was a compromise.

This revised scale of charges certainly is justified and should not affect many clubs and societies adversely, as few functions continue to such hours.

NUAUS ATTEMPTS NATIONAL PAPER

A planned newspaper published by NUAUS was due to come off the presses in the last week of July. This attempt to produce a national student newspaper is heralded by some to be the most significant project undertaken by NUAUS. However, it comes at a time when there is great trouble in NUAUS.

The newspaper was announced in a circular to all student newspaper editors and local NUAUS secretaries when an appeal for help was made.

The paper intends to be

a unifying element between all Australian Universities concentrating on news of national importance to students and reports from all the campuses on various activities.

It was intended to have one issue in second term and at least three in third term.

It is intended to publish the paper, which is yet unnamed, at least fortnightly next year. It will have an initial printing of 60,000 copies.

Printing will be done by the Murdoch group at cost in return for "considerable advertising."

The Union President, John Ridely, said in Perth last week that recent dissensions in the Union was a reflection of the changing power structure. It was a change in the accent of constituent opinion.

This was caused by a clash between those members of the Union who regarded NUAUS simply as a welfare organisation and those who looked to it for political representation.

The local NUAUS executive has decided not to support the new newspaper.

The WORONI editor was informed of its formation and asked for co-operation before the A.N.U.'s NUAUS secretary was informed of its inception or even consulted in regards to the proposal.

As the NUAUS expected financial support from the A.N.U. without consulting it in the paper's inception, the S.R.C. has decided to withhold any support, although it supports the proposal in principle.

Union reconsiders charges

The scale of charges previously proposed by the Union for night hiring has been revised.

CAR TRIAL

As part of the inter-Hall competition, the car trial proved both popular and successful.

Last Thursday night, 38 cars were sent on their way from Bruce Hall at two minute intervals.

An enthusiastic crowd cheered each car on its way.

A checkered flag, one or two "hot" cars, also contributed in creating suitable atmosphere.

The course, which frustrated many navigators, took the trialists to Bungendore, east of Lake George to Collector and then south towards the Cotter and finally Black Mountain.

The trial, which covered 138 miles, tested navigation and timing rather than the cars.

But points were being deducted for both late and early arrivals at check points.

An average speed of 30 m.p.h. was required, but at this speed a couple of cars came to grief.

The check points were generally situated on cross roads and points were deducted for not approaching the check points from the appropriate direction.

Michael Summer - Potts from Lennox encountered one check point three times.

The barbecue on Black Mountain was welcomed by the trialists most of whom managed to get cold feet.

The many types of heaters tried were equally unsuccessful in this region.

Burton was successful overall, while Lennox and Forrestry shared second position. Bruce filled the minor placing.

Individually, Clemons from Burton was first and he was followed by two Lennox drivers, J. Lally and J. Levine.

Ban on Colombo Plan Students' political activity

The New Zealand Prime Minister has declined to withdraw the clause in the Colombo Plan regulations which requires Colombo Plan students to refrain from political activity in New Zealand.

The refusal to withdraw the clause followed a letter from the President of the N.Z. Student Press Association, Mr. A. R. Haas.

He said: "These clauses unreasonably inhibit the activities of overseas students while in New Zealand."

In reply to the letter, Mr. Holyoak said: "I am inclined to think that you may be making too much of this clause." . . . "This is not a matter for New Zealand alone and I think that governments sending students overseas are entitled to expect some limitations of this kind. I would not, therefore, propose to seek any amendment."



Patterson makes a point

BOOKS

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COMMERCIALISM AND THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BUSH ETHOS

Put the 'bush' back in Bush Week



The Byzantine derivations are strongly evident in this piece from Leonard French's current exhibition at the R.G. Menzies Library. For details see Booking Office, this page).

Booking Office

A miscellany of what's on in town.

Theatre

CANBERRA THEATRE — David H. McIlwraith's presentation of the exciting ethnic ballet troupe LES BALLETES AFRICAINS; one performance only Sun., August 22, at 8.15 p.m.

CHILDERS ST. HALL (on campus) Aristophanes bawdy anti-war satire *LYSISTRATA* is tellingly updated in this Theatre Group production by Anne Godfrey-Smith; tonight Thur., August 5 and tomorrow Fri., August 6 at 8.15 p.m. (see review these pages).

THE PLAYHOUSE — Peter Batey's production of Peter Ustinov's East-West satire *ROMANOFF AND JULIET* with Peter France in the lead; Wed., August 18 to Sun., August 24, nightly except Mons. at 8 p.m.

Art

GALLERY A (at Town House Motel) Exhibition of OCEANIC SCULPTURE collected from West Iran, Papua and New Guinea by Miss Senta Taft; opens Thur., August 6 and continues until Wed., September 1.

MACQUARIE GALLERY (City Hill Theatre Centre) Exhibition of four landscape painters, Ray Crooke, Edward Hall, George Lawrence and Roland Wakelin; continues until Sat., August 7 (open from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m.)

R. G. MENZIES LIBRARY (on campus) Exhibition of the Samof Miniatures by LEONARD FRENCH, in which he demonstrates his skills as a painter of the epic and heroic in a manner strongly derived from the Byzantines; continues until Sunday, August 14.

STUDIO NUNDAH (MacArthur Ave., O'Connor) Farewell exhibition of landscapes by JULES DE GOEDE, continues until Sun., August 8; exhibition of a series of abstract oils entitled "Pattern in a Landscape" by local artist JOHN IVANAC, opens Thur., August 12 and continues until Sun., August 22.

Music

CANBERRA THEATRE — Orchestral Concert by the Sydney Symphony Orchestra conducted by DEAN LIXON with Neville Amadio — flute, as soloist; Thur., and Fri., August 6 and 7, at 8 p.m.

Cinema

PHYSICS THEATRE (on campus) Vittorio de Sica's *BICYCLE THIEVES*, voted by the 1952 international critics poll organised by "Sight and Sound" as the best film in cinema history, last showing in the Uni. Film Society's present series; Thurs., August 5 at 8 p.m.

Thursday, August 5

AGAIN this year Bush Week followed the trend of the last couple of years — less bush and less week. It is about time for a change in either its form or its title.

The last two years especially have shown an increased emphasis on the non-bush aspects, i.e., the scavenger hunt and the prosh.

This year's planned bush music concert by the Folk Music Society was cancelled because of a ban imposed upon the society by the administration.

The Bush Ball was bush in name only and not even with the bucketed shrubs camouflaging the awkward



surroundings was it a match for the Childers Street balls of the past.

The annual back to the bush pilgrimage to Bungendore, the highlight of the seven-day Bush Week of old has evolved the form of which the pioneers would be ashamed (even though the juke box was out of action this year).

Gone are the grave-yard speeches, the guided tours, and the singing of bush songs in the pub.

In their place this year we had a chartered bus service

— next year it is rumoured that the Bitter Lemons will be rocking the Royal.

Next year the S.R. should either change the name to, say Commemoration Day(s), or extend the festivities to seven days of bush activities. A worthwhile charity would be the Bungendore Progress Association.

Early next term the A.N.U. Folk Music Society will present the folk musical, "Reedy River."

It will be a slight adaptation of the original musical with the accent more on the folk than on the stage tradition.

It will feature Ian Dryman, Jucko Kervis and other folk club regulars. "Reedy River" was first

presented in the New Theatre in Sydney in 1953. The musical was written by Dick Diamond and is merely an exercise for singing lots of folk songs.

The plot is very flimsy, it is a collection of Bush stories strung together by songs.

It popularised several folk songs which are now accepted standards, like "Four Little Johnny Cakes," "Ballad of 1891" and "Eumerella Sore" and has enjoyed many revivals since its first performance.

The first production gave people like Alex Hood their first public appearances in folk music. Watch for it eagerly in third term.

PETER RAMUS



"Deserted Mine Cape York" is one of Ray Crooke's stark landscapes which form part of a joint exhibition of landscapes at the Macquarie Galleries exhibition at the City Hill Theatre Centre. (For details of dates and times consult Booking Office on this page).

AN OLD PLAY MAKES A TOPICAL COMMENT

Aristophanes up-dated

IN A performance of "Lysistrata," a Greek comedy by Aristophanes, the Theatre Group showed how successfully Greek drama can be expressed in modern idiom.

The translation that was used made the most of the bawdy elements and this play should appeal to those with a broad mind.

Some may feel that the emphasis on slapstick and bawd sacrifices the serious theme.

However, when serious comment on war is made, it has the greater effect in contrast with the gay atmosphere in which it is embodied.

Briefly, the comedy outlines Lysistrata's method of forcing the men-folk to cease warring (by having the women refuse them any sex-life) and shows its success.

The compressed action and



the continuous movement sustain interest throughout.

It's obvious that the cast relishes every moment of the slapstick "battle" scenes and they also show their enthusiasm singing drunken songs in a riotous conclusion to the play.

In most scenes the women showed a superiority over the men both as war-lords and actors.

Slovenly diction by some members of the male chorus obscured their lines at times.

This criticism may also be applied to the Magistrate, who at first was incomprehensible, though he overcame this fault as the play progressed and proved the most appealing character.

The women, here a special reference could be made to

Stratyllis, sustained character portrayal better than the men, who had less individual personality.

Jane Chapman showed by her mastery of every scene, that she was in her element as leader of the female chorus.

For hilarity, no scene could match that between Myrrhine and Kinesias — a seduction scene with a twist.

Effective group, colourful costumes and an ideally plain background created a most impressive, if at times musical comedy, setting a setting that was particularly spectacular for the Bachantian "rort" which climaxed the production.

Martin Ward's music combined well with the script for this scene, in which Anne Godfrey-Smith's competent handling of a large cast is shown at its best.

WALTER MARTIN

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HITCHCOCK'S LOVE OF THE BIZARRE

The art of suspense

THE MASTER of Suspense perceived early in his creative life that Fear (and its variations of tension, frustration, apprehension, hysteria) is more universal and constant a feeling than any other.



controversial effort, has a build up that is as near to perfect as the camera can create.

And while many people hate terror, they love to share, vicariously, the horror of others.

Hitchcock has devoted himself to exploiting Fear ever since.

To project an image of the macabre on T.V., Hitchcock assumes the role of a dehumanised and corpulent clown.

To find Hitchcock's characteristic merits we have to turn to the longer feature movies.

Each film speaks for itself and, artistically, fails or succeeds because of its major qualities and the fidelity of its detail.

Earlier the word "dehumanised" was used. This lack of warmth and fulfilment contributes very greatly to the creation of suspense.

Alfred Hitchcock's movies lack warmth and passion.

His actresses are often beautiful but unearthly icebergs.

Hitchcock seems to have decided that there should be very few earthy scenes to distract the viewer from the business of Suspense.

But more than anything else, this director's verisimilitude contributes to the triumphs of his pictures.

He has an uncanny ability to assess just where the dividing line, between humorously overdone horror and carefully controlled tension lies.

More important than the climax is the build up. This applies to many activities besides suspense movies.

"PSYCHO," Alfred's most

That is, the camera peers through the window of an apartment building.

In the apartment there is a dull, stale atmosphere, with Janet Leigh and John Gavin in dull, stale undress, talking tediously.

Hitchcock saw to it that this film was given an immense amount of publicity as a shocker par excellence.

Thus the excitement is deliberately underplayed at the beginning and for a good while after.

If a condemned man can be executed immediately, then it is easier on the nerves than waiting for a shock that MUST come.

The plot of "Psycho" is well on the way to being rubbish, sick rubbish at that. But the way Hitchcock handles it, it is brilliant.

He apparently realised that such a bizarre plot would need a slow clinical build up, so that the audience would not laugh outright at the film as a mad fantasy (Tennessee Williams brilliantly used the same technique in his cruel play "Suddenly Last Summer").

All this is done in a commonplace manner, the only foil being the ominous, frantic theme music.

There are two beautifully photographed murders in "Psycho" and the most blood-curdling climax in screen history.

"Psycho" was the culmination of a successful pattern of fine films in which great care is taken that the horrifying elements follow logically (at least in the context of the movie) from everyday

occurrences.

Hitchcock is rightfully obsessed with making these mundane happenings SUGGEST tension.

A good example of this is the slaying of an American in a gay Eastern marketplace in the "Man Who Knew Too Much."

The gaiety is just a little too gay. And in the memorable climax to the work, Hitchcock elicits much tension out of such a predictable occasion as an orchestra recital.

The twist: a dignitary is to be assassinated when the cymbals clash. The cymbals do not clash for a very long time.

There is this superimposing of the melodramatic on to the realistic.

One of Hitchcock's most FORMIDABLE films I have left until last — the surrealistic creation, "Vertigo." This provides Hitchcock with the opportunity of embroidering the most incredible plot with overwhelming photography, yet another cause of his popularity is this insistence of his on employing sensitive camera-men.

In "Vertigo" the elaborate shots of a steep, winding stair-case creates crushing dizziness in the audience.

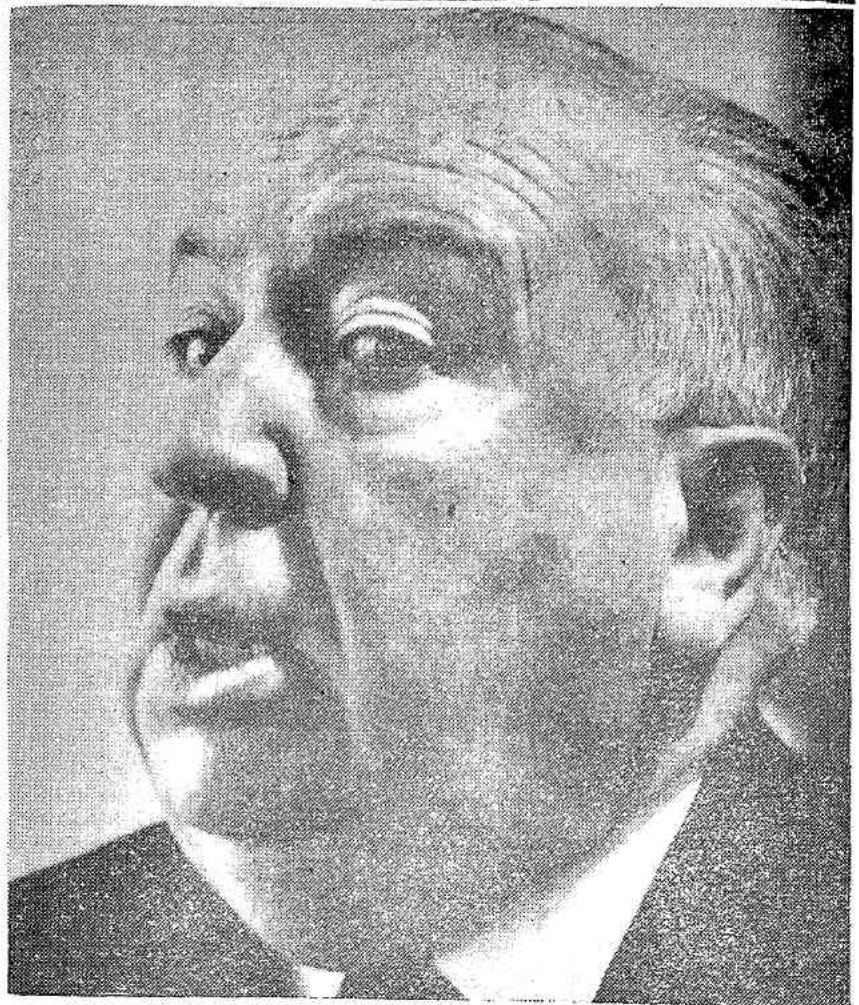
"Vertigo" is, I think, his best film. It is different from the others because it does not seek to establish a realistic introduction at all.

As the titles flash on the screen, spinning colours assail the viewers.

Then there is the close-up of a human eye, opened wide with fright (the eye seems to be one of Hitchcock's obsessions).

And then there is the spectacle of a detective hanging from a tenement, roof-top, as his comrade lurches to his death.

Australian critics barely noticed "Vertigo." They failed to perceive its intense



ALFRED HITCHCOCK:- British-born master of films of suspense

and "dream-like quality," noted "Vertigo" was a weird and convincing nightmare atmosphere with oddly beautiful colour scenes of San Francisco, that somehow blends with the (literally) hurtling events.

The emphasis of Hitchcock appears to be altering. Indications are that he is trying to centre his plots on CHARACTER instead of on the usual mingling of reality with fantasy that is rammed home by ace camera work.

If this trend continues, his work and reputation could well regress, because sympathy and genuine emotions have never been his strong point.

RICHARD HAIGH

The Bulletin

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Bureaucracy the bane of art



WHILE I must deplore the Bush Week stunt of the removal of the seven Dobell oil paintings from the Australian War Memorial, it proves the inadequate precautions taken to safeguard some of the best works of one of Australia's greatest artists.

That the skill with which the stunt was carried through was with harmless intent, begs the question of what might have become of these priceless works had this been the work of professional art thieves.

The skill shown and the lack of security made obvious in this the biggest art theft ever in Australia requires some questioning of storing valuable works in the War Memorial.

The paintings, in fact, are not the property of the War Memorial, but are only being held by them in trust.

They were painted originally by Dobell while employed by the Department of Works in the Civil Construction Corps.

The War Memorial was given the trusteeship, but over the years has become more possessive of them.

Billy Boy, one of the paintings removed, is regarded by Dobell as one of his three

best works, the others being The Strapper in Newcastle Art Gallery and the Portrait of Dame Mary Gilmour in the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

Last year as a tribute to Dobell, a retrospective exhibition was staged with all his paintings present.

Works from all over the world from great public galleries and numerous private collections were lent for the exhibition.

The Strapper and Dame Mary Gilmore were shown, yet Billy Boy, one of Dobell's major works, was unavailable due to purely administrative reasons in the War Memorial.

Despite the protestations of many leading figures in Australia's art world the War Memorial, in a bowerbird-like fashion, stubbornly clung to its paintings determined that no one should share the pleasure of some of Australia's best paintings.

How long is such a body, disregarding the public taste or ideas, to keep some of Australia's art treasures?

Surely such paintings as these should be in the hands of a major gallery for the benefit of the public.

If Australian art is to be treated in such a manner, it is a wonder that we have any great paintings left.

ELIZABETH JAMES

1968 a good year for students

I could not imagine a Western government publishing a paper similar to N. K. Goncharov's "Public Education in the U.S.S.R."

The Soviet Government, when it comes to formulating educational policy, brings to bear on the problems of education the comprehensive-Marxist philosophy of education. And while I am not blind to the tragedy of irrational dogma being glibly foisted upon the young (the same happens in the Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist and other religious schools in Australia) the resulting strength of direction and purpose must be admired.

The Soviet Government knows where it is heading in education; it is guided by a comprehensive theory of education; its strength in the field of education lies in its purpose.

On the other hand I refer the reader to S. E. Frost's "An Introduction to American Education," this is not a government publication, in order to fully appreciate my comments on Goncharov's book.

In America and in Australia there are lacking com-

prehensive theories of the purposes and uses of education which guide governments.

The major political parties hit upon a flagrant flaw in education, quickly devise a makeshift policy to remedy this, lay it before the voters at election time, and according to the whims of the successful party, enact their policy in a form which rarely seems as attractive as it sounded when offered on the hustings.

This, I fear, is the basic mechanism for the shaping of not only educational policy, but nearly all governmental policy.

This view has been amply demonstrated in the federal sphere since the 1963 election.

The government was returned on a platform which consisted essentially of half a dozen policy initiatives, two of which were in the field of education (the science grant, and new forms of financial assistance to students).

I shall digress for a moment to comment on the government's boast that they have carried out their election promises — it is relatively easy to implement a policy of 5 or 6 policy initiatives, but so much the worse for the platform so easily implemented; any political platform worthy of the voter should contain not 5 or 6 policy initiatives nor 50 or 60 such initiatives but clearly articulated goals in every field of government

action that shall direct the government through the lifetime of the parliament, and ensure that the people get action.

It would not be far from the truth to describe the recently ousted Renshaw government, during its last twelve months in office, as a caretaker government — and a pretty feeble caretaker at that.

This description is also true of the present federal government — the period of legislative feverishness has passed, its six policy initiatives have been enacted into law, its energy is spent, until after the next election.

We have embarked on a period of executive government during which already a Governor-General has been appointed, four books have been released from the banned list, and new boots are to be issued to our soldiers in Vietnam.

I defy anyone to refute this description of the workings of Australian government, and in the light of this revelation let us turn to the state of tertiary education in Australia.

All in all, the tertiary student gets a pretty crummy deal.

Matriculation students, or at least 20,000 of them, get £100 living allowance without means test, and a £25 book allowance, if they obtain a Commonwealth scholarship; a further 10,000 matriculants in N.S.W. would have received like benefits if Mr Renshaw had been returned in N.S.W.

One Up

What a welcomed asset the G.S.L. has acquired! Have you seen him (what a question), lurking behind bookshelves, under tables, inside carrels and in every other conceivable position?

Don't for one minute think you can outsmart him, 008 works stealthily sneaking up on unsuspecting students and then revealing himself quite brazenly, black book in hand.

008, a former Viet Cong fighter, has, I believe, a multiple role. First he more than compensates for his wages by his smart detection of library property leaving the library legally and illegally. Then he enables the library to buy many most necessary works of worth from the revenue made possible by fines resulting from his superhuman detection of all possible misdemeanours committed by the unsuspecting.

Finally 008 provides a regular entertainment for one and all.

At present there is reported to be widespread speculation as to the side effects of 008.

Budding psychologists say that there appears to be no evidence whatever to suggest that there is any link between 008 and smoking, drinking, juvenile delinquents or anything else.

Maybe 008 will continue to enthrall us for whole mornings, afternoons or evenings as he patrols, creeks, crawls, slithers, camouflages himself and spins expertly on his rubber heels — efforts to stop students from distracting others — then study.

"Lolita" readable

An Imaginative and Intelligent Act

Let us not be petty, small-minded and carping: Senator Anderson's decision to remove four novels from the list of imports prohibited by the Department of Customs is an imaginative and intelligent act. He deserves our thanks and commendation for having made it possible for anyone in Australia to read — if he wants to — "Lady Chatterley's Lover," "Lolita," "Borstal Boy" and "Confessions of a Spent Youth."

The Minister for Customs also should be commended for stating so firmly that he intends to "lean heavily on the expert advice provided either by the . . . Literature Censorship Board or by the Director General of Health."

Our present Commonwealth system of censorship is far from ideal, but it is encouraging that Senator Anderson seems to be going to make sensible use of it.

Senator Henty, the previous Minister (who also began his term in this office with liberal intentions) apparently disregarded the advice of the Board from time to time, especially on controversial issues.

If a committee such as this is to serve any useful purpose it must be able to act in the belief that its recommendations will be treated with respect.

The Minister, of course, has the right to act independently of the Board's advice (indeed it seems from the way in which his statement is worded, that Senator Anderson may have done so in the case of a novel called "Powdered Eggs," by Charles Simmons).

If the new Minister intends in general, however, to be guided by the Board, we may perhaps be able to look forward to a more liberal era in Commonwealth censorship.

At least absurdities like the banning of "Lolita," "Lady Chatterley" and "Another Country" may be avoided.

The Minister is also apparently going to take into account from now on such things as "recent trends in Australian and overseas writing and publishing; current attitudes of other countries — in particular U.K., U.S.A. and New Zealand — to contemporary literature of merit . . . (and) the views of persons and organisations advocating either more or less liberal censorship."

Public opinion does count for something: it is pleasant to receive even this rather reluctant acknowledgement of the fact — especially from someone who occupies his present office only because, in the first place, he was elected to Parliament by the public.

And let us make no mistake: the acknowledgement IS reluctant.

These, according to the Senator, are amongst the factors to which "it appears necessary to give at least some recognition."

We should ask ourselves, I think, whether these things would have been given any recognition at all if "Lady Chatterley's Lover" had not been courageously published in New South Wales by the Minderon Publishing Company and the Council for Civil Liberties.

In November of last year Senator Anderson was re-

ported as saying: "After keeping my ear to the ground I would say that public opinion is more strongly in favour of more rigid censorship than of more liberal censorship."

And the statement he made to the Senate about this time reflects this attitude: speaking of applications received from individuals and universities for prohibited works of fiction he announced that "the release of fictional works deemed to be obscene is unwarranted, except in very special circumstances."

"Lolita" and "Lady Chatterley's Lover" were, one imagines, amongst such works: they, of course, have now been released to the general public.

Senator Anderson today, it seems, is better informed than he was then about "public opinion."

But what an extraordinarily difficult and cumbersome process we have had to go through to inform him.

Writers, publishers, academics and members of the public generally had been protesting against the banning of these books for some years.

It is surely significant that only the "very special circumstance" of the publication of a banned book had any real effect on the Minister.

The system of Commonwealth censorship remains basically unchanged.

It is a bad system because its implementation depends ultimately on the decisions of one man, the Minister and from these decisions there is no real right of appeal.

Senator Anderson has acted, reluctantly, with some liberality.

Another Minister could act with even greater stupidity than some of his predecessors.

Until the system is changed we can expect further bans as ridiculous as those we are only now seeing removed.

YOU CAN'T WIN THEM ALL

When one of our "Sundry Horror" sellers was canvassing the public during the Frosh last Saturday he met with a particularly terse reply from one very plebeian looking gentleman who yelled out when the seller departed: "B—d, why don't you join the army like we did."

Read and use Woroni classifieds

See Mrs. Mollett S.R.C. Office

The Incredible Mr. Butler

"Hitler's policy was a Jewish policy; it helped further the declared aims of International Jewry, in spite of what Hitler SAID about International Jewry."

Eric D. Butler, National Director of the "Australian League of Rights," formed in 1960, announced this in his study, *The International Jew — The Truth About "The Protocols of Zion,"* published soon after the Second World War.

The aim of Hitler's persecution of the Jews, he continued, was to send the victims scattering over the face of the earth to become "emissaries of the German-Jewish doctrine of external authority and regimentation."

In a pamphlet labelled "Voices of Hate" and published by the Melbourne quarterly, "Dissent," "in the hope that some of Mr. Butler's influence can be weakened by making known some of the facts about him," K. D. Gott, a Melbourne journalist, has effectively demonstrated that Mr. Butler hates Jews and coloured people and is intent on spreading his obnoxious notions.

To gain an audience and perhaps from conviction, Mr. Butler preaches the respectable doctrines of anti-communism, loyalty to God and the Crown, private enterprise, personal initiative, white Australia and so on.

Then come his less conventional theories. He says F. D. Roosevelt consciously promoted communism, the New Deal was a form of communism and the United Nations was largely a Communist creation and is part of the red apparatus for world domination.

He goes on to declare that "Liberalism, Communism, the worship of material organisation and, of course, money, can all be traced to the disruptive impact of Jewish thought."

He is now approaching a climax in his reasoning process.

"Ironically enough," writes Mr. Butler, "Jewish-inspired socialist movements are making use of the opposition (to monopoly capitalism) to further the advocacy of the worst monopoly of all — Government monopoly!"

Thus the Jews achieve their goal, Communism.

One would expect a purveyor of this sort of nonsense to reach a very limited audience, and to have insignificant influence. But Mr. Butler appears to be able to

adjust his image to suit his audience and to maintain a relatively clean public face.

In Melbourne he produces a fortnightly newspaper, "The New Times" and is half owner of The Heritage Bookshop, which maintains in its stocks violent racist literature and produces circulars praising for their authority and value, vicious anti-Semitic pamphlets and books. He also directs the League of Rights.

An aim of the League, says Mr. Gott, is "to influence people who are in a position to influence others." In this, it has been highly successful and this is where the danger of Mr. Butler is very real.

Mr. Killen, M.H.R. for Moreton, is a major patron of the Australian League of Rights. He accompanied Mr. Butler to London on a crusade to keep Britain out of the Common Market.

Norman Banks, the Melbourne radio and TV commentator and interviewer, has described Mr. Butler as a "dear friend" and gives him time on air to propagate his views, as an "expert on Communism and world affairs."

A number of clergymen also support Mr. Butler, attracted by his claim to be a Christian crusader against Communism. This booklet demonstrates effectively the anti-Semitic character of Eric Butler and his League of Rights.

His most vicious work, "The International Jew," has been described by Dr. Rumble, the spokesman of the Sydney Roman Catholic Archdiocese, as a "childish exhibition of anti-Semitism at its worst."

The fact that Mr. Butler has never repudiated the contents of this book is enough to convict him of anti-Semitism. Mr. Gott has produced plenty of corroborating evidence.

It is to be hoped that the booklet will circulate widely. There is little doubt that it will produce a violent and revealing controversy. With any luck it will force Messrs. Killen and Banks to either publicly disown Mr. Butler or fully associate themselves with his views.

Whichever way it goes, the air will be a little clearer and the extreme right will have lost a little ground.

— ROBERT LEHANE.

Thursday, August 5

Lord Casey, G.G.

The announcement last week of the new Governor General for Australia was greeted enthusiastically by most political commentators as the best choice that could have been made. The choice of Lord Casey certainly pleased those who were fiercely advocating an Australian for the post.

What the political commentators meant was that he fulfilled all the necessary features and qualifications that the Governor-General is supposed to have.

The duties of Governor-General are arduous ones but relatively straight forward ones.

He is rarely called upon to make a political judgment of great consequence.

However, for this reason it is an advantage for the incumbent to possess a little more than an elementary amount of political discretion and judgment.

Casey, although in general a good administrator, has shown himself on several occasions incapable of making decisions.

It is more than extremely likely that Casey will have one of the most important decisions yet to face a Governor-General, during his term of office.

It will be within his time as Governor General that Menzies retires or gives up Liberal Party Leadership.

The obvious choice for his successor is Harold Holt, but John McEwan, who has been willing to remain subordinate under Menzies is unlikely to do the same under Holt.

It is conceivable that McEwan may pull out of the coalition, leaving Australian politics in a state of flux, for none of the three parties will be able to govern alone, and even a double dissolution may not solve this problem.

The action taken by the Governor General will be decisive and important with great consequences.

Lord Casey is best, in that he conforms so well to the accepted requirements for a Governor General.

He is a distinguished personage, a conservative, is politically astute and what is more important is both an Australian and an Anzac, as he was an engineer in the original landing at Gallipoli. What more could be asked for in the post.

Menzies has done a McEwan in appointing Lord Casey to the Governor-Generalship.

Establishment of a Research School

The Acting Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, announced yesterday that the Commonwealth Government has agreed to provide funds for the establishment of a Research School of Chemistry in the Institute of Advanced Studies of the University.

Sir Hugh also announced that two foundation Chairs in the new school had been accepted by distinguished Australian chemists at present working in Britain.

They are Professor A. J. Birch, F.R.S., who has accepted the Chair of Organic Chemistry and Professor D. P. Craig, who has accepted the Chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.

"The new Research School will contribute significantly towards advanced chemical development in Australia," he said.

For Lord Casey was, up to a few years ago a very prominent man in Australian politics — too prominent really.

As Minister for External Affairs he reached the height of his power and prestige.

He is certainly closely identified with one side of politics in Australia and is definitely a political figure.

The G-Gship, completed for Casey a circle which Menzies started for him five years ago, when he became a strong challenger for Liberal Party leadership.

Rather than risk a power struggle Menzies presented him with Barony and effectively dismissed him from the Australian political scene.

Now in an attempt to ease his conscience or to give himself a benevolent image Menzies has given Casey the G-Gship, which still remains a vastly subordinate position to Prime Minister.

There is no real criteria for judging the post of Governor General. What is made of the office is due to the holder alone.

Casey is bound to have a long time to display his qualities, for he is unlikely to abandon the post after just one term of duty.

The question raised by Casey's appointment is whether the Governor-Generalship is now to change its pattern and become a reward for good service to the country in politics or some other field.



Stunt or Crime?

When is a stunt a stunt and not a crime? The answer seems to lie in that hazy area of a policeman's mind. This is quite clearly not a suitable state of affairs for either students or the community at large.

There should be a clear line of distinction by which means this question can be effectively answered.

But how can such a distinction be arrived at?

It certainly will not be laid down by statute hence it must be laid down by practice.

At present the police seem to work on the all-round

principle that all, or nearly all, student activity is evil and hence criminal.

But this is entirely erroneous.

There are several clear cut elements which go to constitute a stunt which either do or do not go to constitute a crime.

The purpose of a stunt can be either general or particular, e.g., to publicise Bush Week or to poke fun at something with the particular intent that some remedial action should be taken.

Sometimes, of course, no line can be drawn between a stunt and a crime. However, if the method used is blatant and clearly not the work of a professional criminal, then this is a stunt and not a crime.

Put yourself in the place of a policeman and this will become clearer.

Imagine that you surprise students engaged in some unlawful act which is part of a stunt.

Most stunts involve very little inconvenience to the general public.

This is the hallmark of a good stunt.

However, if a stunt involves such inconvenience that much money is lost or people's lives are endangered it cannot be tolerated and should be treated as a crime. Lastly, damage should be considered.

If an act, out of a Bush Week type context, would be a crime, unless some nullifying action is taken then the fact that damage is or is not caused becomes very important.

We suggest that there is a clear dividing line between a crime and a stunt.

The first should be punished, the second laughed at and shrugged off.

It seems senseless for the police to haul high-spirited students into court over these very trivial matters.

Hence we feel sure that a more liberal attitude by the police towards student activities would result in far greater harmony and far less stupidity.

A Fine and Private Place - Cont'd.

Probably six months before. He with his hands in his pockets and nothing on his mind.

Nothing except the old man breathing behind him on a stick, not yet sick, yet not well.

Breathing, breathing up the hill. It got heavier. He had to slow down and look around. For he was behind him, down the hill now.

It took a little while but finally he did it. He turned and offered his arm. The old man stared.

"No!"

Gruffly. He was still tall. Much taller than the boy.

Old man and stick stumped, stumbled forward a few paces. The boy caught up, an almost palsied hand reached over and grabbed and breathed hard on his arm. He nearly fell.

The old man was bowed. Bent and saggy at the shoulders.

Now and only now the boy was stronger. As he lowered the old man on to the grass he met the eyes and he stared into them, and they (at first turned in) slowly and slowly reversed and the eager boy caught and held the gaze and the warmth came over him and the old man gasped to the ground and he stood and he sat and they held a desperate conversation of silence, a conversation of gasps from Him and silence, after a while from him.

At first he had made the usual unready grunts that should have been words but had been thought better of as they came to the throat. But they stilled. And the sun went down warm and folding.

Inside the brown room and conversation the bleeding sunset dripped again; the colours and temperature softened, diffused and blunted.

Self-contained in his hard backed brown chair, he saw his grandfather as he had not been, moulded a new image out of an old and keened inside his head (the conversation encircling) for the loss of himself, six feet under in an antique graveyard.

As far as he was concerned kinship came not from the blood or the semen but the eyes. Ask him there in the living room (not before, in the graveyard, or in the bleeding sunset) and he would tell you he had received the message of life in the glance of his grandfather, his grandfather as he prepared to die.

"Any more scones in the kitchen, dear?"

"Don't know."

"Have a look then, there's a good boy."

"Mum!" (He should have screamed).

"Yes, mum." Oh. The glorious kinship gone. Stride to the kitchen. Purpose resolved.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

80. PER LINE; 6' PER COL. INCH. SEMI-DISPLAYED STUDENTS: FIRST 3 LINES FREE, THEN 40. PER LINE CLUBS: FIRST INCH FREE, THEN 30' PER INCH

Lost

GREY JUMPER on Wednesday, July 21, at 10.30 p.m. in Meetings Room, Union Bldg. Would finder please hand it in to S.R.C. office or ring A. Achdiat, tel. 813606.

Wanted

BOOKS, magazines, periodicals etc. are required for our adopted college at Vuvu in Papua/New Guinea. Anything from text books, news-magazines, women's magazines and Reader's Digests would be most welcome. Donations should be left at the S.R.C. Office.

CONTRIBUTIONS for Purge, a magazine for articles, poems and short stories on any subject. All contributions to Rosy Crossly, Bruce Hall, or Helen Moore, C/-English Department. Constant sublimation of the urge to Purge equals constipation.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Students, Clubs and Societies use this page to advertise your activities. Classifications include Personal, Lost and Found, For Sale, Wanted to Buy, Positions Wanted, Positions Vacant, Entertainments, Public Announcements, etc.

Special Rates for Students: First three lines free then fourpence per line. Figure Four average words to a line.

Call Classifieds between 10.00 and 3.00 Monday through to Friday. Phone 41818.

For Sale

AUSTIN A40, 1951, excellent condition, best offer accepted as owner is leaving Australia. All enquiries to John Kebes, Room 257, Coombes Bldg. or after hours at Uni. House.

HONDA 250, super sports motor cycle, new Oct. 64, one owner, 1,400 miles, £190. or £30 and take over terms. Tel. 4 6176 or call at 53 Tyson Stregt, Ainslie.

HILLMAN MINX, 1936, registered in A.C.T. till 21st January, 1966, goes well, cheap at £50. Contact V. T. Batterham at Mulwala Hse., Room M2 during evening or ring 72351, ext. 237 during day.

Public Lectures

EDUCATION IN CHINA — PAST AND PRESENT

A talk by Professor: C. P. Fitzgerald at the Canberra High School at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, 9th August, 1965.

Notice

APPLICATIONS are called for the position of Editor of one 8-page edition of WORONI in third term (late September). Information about printing, etc., and guidance in setting out the paper will be supplied where necessary. Address application to the Secretary, Students' Association and leave at the S.R.C. office before the end of August.

ANGLICAN Holy Communion Service. Meetings Room, Union Building, every Friday at 5 p.m.

University Announcements

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
School of General Studies

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND PAYMENT OF THIRD TERM FEES

Closing Date For Entries —

Each candidate for the Annual Examinations, 1965, must lodge his entry form, completed, at the Student Administration Office on or before 12 noon, Saturday, August 7, 1965.

Any candidate who has not received an entry form by post should call, immediately, at the Student Administration Office.

Late Applications —

A late fee of £3 will be levied if an entry form is accepted after August 7, 1965.

Date Of Examinations —

The Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, November 8, 1965.

Note —

A candidate who cancels a subject or unit after August 7, 1965, may be deemed to have failed in that subject or unit.

Third Term Fees —

Due Date: September 3, 1965.
Students are reminded that third term fees must be paid on or before Friday, September 3, 1965.

A statement of account will be forwarded to all students, with outstanding fees, during the week ending July 30, 1965. Where outstanding fees are not paid by the due date, late fees will be imposed.

C. G. PLOWMAN
Registrar
School of General Studies

Thursday, August 5



Sporting Section



Week sees new sports

Men's Hockey

The "A" grade side this year has met with limited success after a brilliant start to the season in drawing with last years premiers, Central.

An influx of forestry players helped build the team into a formidable combination.

Since then and especially since Intersarsity in May (sic) the performances of the team have dropped considerably.

Also, an injury to the captain, George Meehan, led to his retirement (?) for the season.

A lack of interested people led to a depleted team for IV but a rot was had in Sydney even if the team lost every match.

George Meehan was selected in the A.C.T. team to go to Score for the State Championships and Ian Gossip, Chris Rawlinson, Trevor Butcher and Bruce Aitchison were selected in the Under 21 side.

This shows a higher standard of Uni. hockey, in the number of A.C.T. reps., which is very good to see.

— C.S.R.

Aussie Rules 2nds UNI. v. TURNER

This was an interesting and hard-fought out game. Play opened at a fast pace with both sides desperately trying to get on top.

It was only well into the last quarter that Turner, aided by some loose and foolish play on the Uni. backline, gained the ascendancy and got home by three goals.

Geoff Pryor played his ever reliable game at full-back and was ably supported by Terry Chamberlain at centre half back.

Roger Pescott and Vic Bannon also deserve praise for the way they fought out the game until the final siren.

John Darling, although pitted against a strong opponent, performed well and initiated many attacks.

It was pleasing to see Bruce McPherson turn out with the team.

Although obviously a little out of condition, he always tried to lift the forward division. Thanks Bruce!

Best players: Pryor, Pescott, Reece, Chamberlain, Stewart.

A.N.U. DOWN TO AINSLIE

The Uni's game was completely different from the week before when we downed Acton so convincingly.

There was very little or no teamwork and many players showed little willingness to go in for the ball. If Uni. had played as they did in the second quarter they would have won the game but one quarter is not enough.

Uni. registered the first goal through Vic Price but Ainslie then seized the initiative and kicked five goals.

In the second quarter with Rod Gilholme playing

Thursday, August 5



all over the Ainslie captain-coach, Norm Neeson, Nick Meagher on the wing and Ross Garnaut is the centre the A.N.U. came to within 7 points of Ainslie.

Then the third quarter was their downfall. This could have been the after effects of Bush Week as many players looked extremely pale.

The fourth quarter was much the same except for a few goals at the end of the quarter.

The Ainslie score might have been much larger except for the good playing of old Geejong Grammarians John Darling, Roger Pescott and Linton Ritchie.

In all, a bad display after showing such promise and we look forward to killing Manuka next week.

Scores: Ainslie 16-9-105 defeated University 10-7-67.

Goals for Uni.: McLeod, Price and Larkin 3 each, Bradshaw 1.

Best players: Garnaut, Price, Darling, Pescott, Meagher and Jelbart.

Inter-Hall Comp.

Yesterday afternoon, in an unusual mid-week game, Lennox House defeated Bruce Hall 13-0 in the inter-hall comp. at university oval.

The game was far from bright football and few spectators stuck bravely till the end. But it is an indication of the positions in the inter-hall comp.

Lennox now stands firm favourites for the finals but are expected to encounter some stiff competition.

Mike Peedom expects to lead his strong Lennox team to further victory, the heavy pack of forwards is formidable and the backs are swift and hard to catch.

This combination over-ran Bruce Hall despite Bruce's fast wings and centres.

The final is expected to bring a good crowd and bring inter-hall rivalry to a peak.

The last week University students undertook exciting adventuring in some breathtaking and spectacular sports. Burtonians discovered the thrills of fording a creek swollen with the winter rains and Lennoxians sampled the latest thrill in narcotics, which, when added to beer, produce an odd singing sensation.



Bungendore inspires new game

Joint Tennis Club Formed

At a recent Sports Union meeting the A.N.U. Tennis Club, which had not previously been affiliated to the Sports Union, was amalgamated with the A.N.U. Sports Union Tennis Club.

Member of the original A.N.U. Tennis Club who are not eligible to become members will now be permitted to become affiliate members able to use the A.N.U.

of the Sports Union and will tennis courts only.

This brings to the end lengthy negotiations started when the A.N.U. Tennis Club clashed with the A.N.U. Sports Union Tennis Club on the formation of the latter at the beginning of the year.

Rhonda Meech, president of the A.N.U. Sports Union Club has stressed the advantages of having one tennis club within the univer-

Women's Hockey

The women's hockey teams are proving themselves to be a very dominant force in the A.C.T. competition.

The first team is at the top of the ladder in "A" grade, having lost no matches. The wins are normally by a large margin.

Last Saturday we beat Barton II, 10-0. The best players have been Jane Little, Kerry Gulson and Jane Woodrow.

Uni. II is also the dominant team in "B" grade, having lost one match, 3-2 to Waratahs, last Saturday.

The wins here are also normally by large margins. It has been a complete team effort as no players have consistently shown.

The Edwards sisters are proving themselves to be formidable goalies as neither yet has had 10 goals scored against her.

The 3rds have met with mixed success.

Next Monday and Tuesday, August 9 and 10, a Combined New Zealand women's hockey team is being billeted and played by us. The match is to be held on Tuesday morning at 11 a.m. at Uni. Oval.

Spectators are welcome and needed to boost the morale of both representative teams.

From August 19 to 27, a representative team will be in Melbourne for I.O. It should be a week of good hockey and socialising.

Aussie Rules 2nds UNI. v. AINSLIE

Down by 5 points to the competition leaders. This result was a little disappointing.

A little more concentration and steadiness and we could have knocked them off their pedestal by three or four goals.

But we are not going to win games until the forward line opens up.

Man for man, we were as good as Ainslie, if not better.

The good work of the backs (again) and centre line invariably went to waste because a Uni. forward was battling against two of the opposition.

Both firsts and seconds should take notice of this as it is not stressed as much as it should be.

Your full forward and centre half forward are there for a reason so give them a go.

The best players in this game were "Storky" Reece, ably supported by Norrie Lewis in the ruck.

Brophy was an inspiration to his team and the centre-line of Stewart, Cunnane (get a kick) and Edwards were rarely beaten.

The forwards improved in the second half but still leave a lot to be desired.

There is plenty of talent there, so what about it next week, ah fellas!

Aussie Rules 1sts UNI. THRASHES ACTON

Playing more purposeful football all day, University caused the upset of the season by thrashing Acton on Manuka Oval on Sunday, July 28.

University won all that we are capable of playing for only the second time this season.

University's score should have been much bigger but the kicking for goal was shocking.

University opened the scoring with a good goal from Jimmy Bradshaw, but trailed at the end of the first quarter.

But from this point it was all University backing up, waiting for the crumbs from the pack and using handball intelligently.

Uni. kept up their continuous attack.

Rod Gilholme at centre half back was unbeatable as was Andrew Green at full back who was on top the whole day.

It is wrong though to pick out any outstanding players for it was a first class team performance with every player doing his job well.

But for once not even fights (full credit must go to Andrew Hay for not becoming involved) could stop the University team.

Final scores were: A.N.U. 12-23-95 to Acton 7-9-44.

Goalkeepers for A.N.U.: Larkin 5, Gelbart 2, Hay, McLeod and Bradshaw.

Best players: Price, Gilholme, Green, Meagher, Larkin, Pescott and Ritchie.